FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XVII, No. 865 May 23-29, 1957

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Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower & top advisers agreed to persist in negotiations with Russia for first-step disarmament agreement; Eisenhower & Adenauer rated German unification prerequisite to full disarmament.

Syrian troops left Jordan.

Formosans staged anti-U.S. riots.

Fignole headed Haitian Govt.

United States

Anderson named Treas. Secy.

House cut defense, USIA appropriation bills, voted to end soil bank funds.

AFL-CIO suspended laundry union, penalized 2 other unions.

WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

U.S. to Seek Accord. A decision to intensify efforts to reach an agreement with Russia on preliminary disarmament steps was made by Pres. Eisenhower May 25 in a conference with his chief military & diplomatic advisers. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said after the conference that the U.S. would maintain a "flexible" attitude in negotiations with Russia through the UN Disarmament Com. in London.

Although not made public, the U.S. policy evolved at the White House conference was said to call for: introduction of "open sky" aerial inspection in Arctic areas—not in central Europe for the present because of the complicated negotiations that would be involved; voluntary limitation of atomic weapons to the U.S., USSR & Britain—the 3 powers now possessing them; transfer of equal amounts of conventional weapons to internationally-controlled depots to reduce present stockpiles for waging war.

Meetings of the Disarmament Subcom. were resumed May 27 with U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen & Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin both pledging serious efforts to agree on preliminary disarmament measures. Stassen did not immediately introduce the revised American plan, which was to serve as an answer to Soviet proposals made Apr. 30. Stassen flew to Paris May 28 to explain American policy to NATO members and deal with French and other objections to the proposed 3-power restriction on nuclear weapons. [See p. 161C2-D3]

(West Germany, in a reply May 24 to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's Apr. 27 note warning the Germans against atomic armament, said it reserved its "legitimate right" to use nuclear weapons for defense if the USSR continued to block disarmament and set up nuclear-warfare bases in East European satellite countries.) [See p. 161E3]

'Ike,' Adenauer Link Germany. A Big 4 Foreign Ministers' meeting on reunification of Germany following a preliminary arms-control agreement in the UN was indorsed by Pres. Eisenhower & West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer May 28 in a communiqué on talks they had held May 26-28 in Gettysburg, Pa. & Washington.

The 2 leaders said: "Efforts must be pressed in the UN" for both conventional & atomic disarmament "under an effective system of international control." A "beginning . . . toward effective measures of disarmament" (through preliminary steps now under negotiation in the UN Disarmament Comm.) would "create a degree of confidence which would facilitate further progress in the fields of disarmament & in settlement of outstanding major political problems, such as the reunification of Germany." Success with "initial steps" for partial disarmament & arms control should "be followed within a reasonable time by a comprehensive disarmament agreement, which must necessarily presuppose a prior solution of the problem of German reunification." The communiqué disclosed that Adenauer had suggested to the British & French Govts. & Mr. Eisenhower that "the conclusion of an initial disarmament agreement might be an appropriate time" for the U.S., Soviet, British & French foreign ministers to meet on reunification of Germany. The statement said that the U.S., Britain & France would consult on the matter.

The communiqué called upon the USSR to "permit the reunification of Germany through free elections" and said that NATO'S "defensive strength . . . must be further improved in the face of the continuing Soviet threat and the absence of a dependable agreement for major reductions of armaments." The statement also contained a U.S. pledge to "maintain forces in Europe, including Germany, as long as the threat to the area exists." It condemned Russia's "brutal . . . suppression of the rights of the Hungarian people." [See p. 161C2, G3]

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan. The Syrian Army force estimated at 4,500 men stationed in the Erbid-Ajlum area of Jordan was withdrawn at Jordan's request May 25, reportedly on orders from Egypt through the Egyptian-Jordanian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian joint command. A Jordanian official said Saudi Arabian troops had taken over the positions yielded by Syria [see p. 137G2]. The Jordanian Army command charged in a statement May 28 that officers of the Syrian Army contingent had plotted with hired assassins & Communists to remove King Hussein from power. [See p. 137C2] . . . Reports from Amman May 22 said that Jordanian authorities had arrested 52 of 70 UN Relief & Works Agency employes in Jordan who were dismissed by Jordanian Govt. agreement with the agency for suspected disloyalty to Jordan. House speaker Hikmat Al Masri & 16 other members of the 40-member Jordanian Parlt. were reported under house arrest or close parole, and several Jordanian exiles were said to have been denied asylum in Lebanon and returned to Jordan after escaping via Syria. [See p. 163B3]

Israel. The UN Security Council heard arguments May 23 on a complaint by Syria that Israel had secured a "military advantage" by building a bridge across the Jordan River near the Hula Valley land drainage project on Israel's side of its demilitarized Syrian frontier. Israel contended that the bridge was essential to completing the reclamation project [see p. 154D2]. Saudi Arabia complained to the Security Council May 27 that an Israeli plane & destroyer had violated Saudi Arabian territory in the Gulf of Aqaba. [See p. 163C2]

Zeev Eckstein & Dan Shemer, Israeli Airborne Army veterans, and Yakov Menkes, ex-Stern Gang member, were held May 22 for trial on murder charges in connection with the shooting of Dr. Rudolf Gastner in Tel Aviv in March [see Vol. XV, p. 219B1]. The accused men were part of a group of extreme nationalists accused by Israeli police of plotting a terrorist campaign to oust the David Ben-Gurion regime. [See p. 138B3]

Suez Canal. A discussion by British & Egyptian experts of financial counter claims arising from the Anglo-French invasion of Suez last year was opened May 24 at UN Food & Agri. Org. hq. in Rome. Egypt sought dam-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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WORLD POPULATION. The 1956 UN Demographic Yearbook, published May 26, estimated world population as 2,691,000,000 in mid-1956 and predicted a growth to 2,778,000,000 (43,000,000 a year, 120,000 a day, 5,000 an hour) by mid-1957. It said the world's annual birth rate was 34 infants per 1,000 persons, the death rate 18 per 1,000. Latin America led in rate of population growth with 2.6%, the Netherlands in longevity with avg. life expectancy of 71 for males, 73 for females. Most populous nations in mid-1955: Red China 582,603,000, India 381,690,000, USSR 200,200,000, U.S. 167,191,000. [See Vol. XV, p. 372B3]

ages for the Port Said attack & Nile valley air raids. Britain demanded reparations for Suez Canal Zone military stocks taken over by Egypt & damage to British firms resulting from Egypt's nationalization of the canal. [See p. 154E2] . . . The first U.S. Navy vessels to pass through the Suez Canal since its reopening (destroyers "McGowan" & "The Sullivans," troop carrier "Gen. W. C. Longfitt" & sub chaser PC-1616) made the passage May 22. Tolls were paid in dollars "under protest" to the Egyptian canal admin. [See p. 163D1]

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Eisenhower Doctrine "has already achieved a notable success" in warning Russia against attack on Mid-Eastern countries and giving the Mid-Eastern states bordering on the USSR a feeling of security, James P. Richards, special Amb. to the Mid-East, told the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. May 27 as he testified in support of the foreign aid bill [see p. 163C3]. Sudanese Forgn. Min. Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub told Parlt. in Khartoum May 28 that Sudan would neither reply to nor announce a policy toward Eisenhower Doctrine aid offers for the present. [See p. 146B1] . . . **British** Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, under Laborite & some Conservative criticism in England over the Suez affair and rumored soon to resign, was defended by Prime Min. Harold Macmillan May 22 (at the Conservative Women's Conf. in London) as a "loyal & sagacious colleague" who had displayed a "stout heart & cool head" during the Suez crisis. [See pp. 163F1, 136C2, 9F1] . . . **David Rockefeller,** Chase Manhattan Bank bd. vice chrmn., addressing the Ark. Bankers Assn. in Hot Springs May 22, proposed that a Middle Eastern development authority patterned after the Intl. Bank be established to apply part of the region's oil profits to long-range development of natural resources.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Anti-U.S. Riot on Formosa. The U.S. Embassy in Taipei was sacked and 13 Americans injured May 24 during a riot by 3,000 Formosans sympathizing with the widow of a Chinese killed as a Peeping Tom by an American soldier. The Embassy was ransacked by 3,000 stone-throwing rioters whom Taipei police did not try to stop once the crowd got out of hand. Another crowd raided the U.S. Information Service office in Taipei. Rioters also tried to break into the Amer. Military Advisory Group's radio hq. Order was restored in Taipei May 25 after the city had been put under martial law and taken over by 33,000 Nationalist Army troops.

The riots developed after Mme. Liu Tze-jan stationed herself & 19-mo.-old child outside the Embassy May 24 and demanded compensation for her husbands' death & punishment of M/Sgt. Robert S. Reynolds of Colora, Md. Reynolds had been acquitted by a U.S. Army court in Taipei May 23 of murder in the fatal shooting Mar. 20 of Liu, a clerk at Revolutionary Institute (Kuomintang party training school). Reynolds' defense was that he had caught Liu looking through a window at Mrs. Reynolds taking a bath and shot Liu when he advanced on Reynolds menacingly with a club.

At least 2 Chinese were reported killed by police during the disorders. Nationalist Chinese Forgn. Min. George Yeh was struck by a rock thrown at U.S. Amb. Karl A. Rankin.

Apologies for the anti-U.S. outbreak were offered by Chinese Amb. Hollington K. Tong in Washington May 24 and by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Taipei May 26. Chiang also ousted from their commands Lt. Gens. Huang Chen-wu (Taipei garrison commander), Liu Wei (military police commander) & Lo Kan (chief Formosan police commissioner).

The riots provoked many expressions of concern by U.S. Congressmen & Senators that such strong anti-U.S. feeling had developed in a place heavily supported by American aid. Inquiries into causes of the outbreak were scheduled May 25 by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), Senate Internal Security Subcom. chairman, & Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.), chairman of a House Forgn. Affairs subcommittee. [See p. 79D1]

Poland. First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka & other high officials of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party conferred in Moscow May 24-27, reportedly on the activity of Polish Stalinists opposed to Gomulka's nationalistic communism. Departure from Warsaw of Vikton Maslennikov, anti-Gomulka press relations secretary of the Soviet Embassy, was disclosed May 22. [See p. 130B1] . . . The Rockefeller Foundation announced in New York May 26 a grant of $475,000 to help develop scientists in Poland. $175,000 was allocated to the support of study in foreign countries by 20-30 Polish scholars during the next year. $300,000 was earmarked to buy equipment & materials for universities & research centers in Poland. [See p. 151E1] . . . Gomulka's decision to exempt small farmers (cultivating 5 acres or less) from making grain deliveries to the state and to reduce quotas assessed other farmers was approved by the CP Central Com. May 22 over Stalinist opposition. The measure, which would entail a 31% cut in national grain deliveries this year (1,414,000 tons vs. 2,050,000 last year), was designed to encourage farmers to raise more grain. [See p. 130C1]

Hungary. The Soviet Tass news agency disclosed May 27 a new agreement under which Soviet troops & their families were made subject to Hungarian law & courts, and the USSR promised to negotiate specific agreements on the number & location of Soviet troops in Hungary. The agreement was signed in Budapest by Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko & Defense Min. Georghi K. Zhukov, and Hungarian Forgn. Min. Imre Horvath & Defense Min. Geza Revesz. [See p. 130A2] . . . The Hungarian Govt. told U.S. Chargé d'Affaires N. Spencer Barnes May 26 that the U.S. Legation staff in Budapest must be reduced because of the Legation's 6-mo. boycott of official contact with Hungarian officials. The demand called for departure of 9 of the 21 diplomatic and 4 of the 13 non-diplomatic Legation staff members within 6 weeks. [See p. 115B1] . . . Hungarian Roman Catholic bishops announced May 23 the formation of an Opus Pacis (Work of Peace) organization, headed by Archb. Joseph Groesz, to cooperate with Communist-led peace & disarmament campaigns. Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty was said to oppose the new organization. [See p. 120E2; Vol. XVI, 202G2]

Haiti. Labor leader Pierre Eustache Daniel Fignole, 42, was inaugurated May 26 as Provisional President (Haiti's 3d in 5 mo.). Fignole, favorite of the deposed Exec. Council, took office after a brief civil war in which Coast Guard artillery fired into Port-au-Prince and clashed with Army units May 25-26. An estimated 25-80 persons were reported May 27 to have died in the violence. Police chief Col. Pierre Armand, a backer of the council, had attempted to wrest control of the Army away from Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, who had taken over the Govt. May 21. Cantave's resignation was accepted by Fignole May 26. Fignole appointed May 28 a coalition Cabinet made up of his own followers & executive councillors who had aided him to the presidency. The Cabinet: Seymour Lamothe (Min. of Pres. & Justice); Gregoire Eugene (Undersecy. of Justice); Leonce M. Bernard (Interior & Defense); Dr. Joseph Buteau (Forgn.); Edmond Sylvain (Public Works); Carlet Auguste (Finance); Dr. Manes Litaud (Public Health); Emanuel Amboise (Agri.); François Latortue (Commerce); Antoine Ervilius (Econ. & Labor); Ernst Alcindor (Eductn. & Religion). [See p. 167F2]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

THE PRESIDENT

Anderson Replaces Humphrey. Pres. Eisenhower May 29 accepted "with profound regret" George M. Humphrey's resignation as Treasury Secy. The President nominated Robert B. Anderson, to be 47 June 4, former Navy Secy. & ex-Deputy Defense Secy., to succeed Humphrey. The change was to take place by the close of the current session of Congress. At that time Treasury Undersecy. W. Randolph Burgess also was to resign to accept another Govt. job.

Humphrey, 4th Cabinet member to resign since the Eisenhower Admin. took office in 1953, was expected to become chairman of Natl. Steel Co. [See pp. 149C1, 156G2, 157D-E1]

Anderson, a former Texas Democrat for Eisenhower, moved to Greenwich, Conn. after leaving the Govt. in 1955 and registered Republican. [See Vol. XV, pp. 356G3, 233A-B1; for pre-1953 biog. data, see Vol. XII, p. 413A]

Urges Item Veto on Funds. Pres. Eisenhower declared May 24 that he could "save a lot of money" for the Govt. and "do some serious expense cutting" if Congress gave him the power to veto individual items in appriations bills. Speaking by telephone to Middle Atlantic Republican leaders gathered in Trenton, N.J. for the 6th & final GOP regional conference, the President said that item veto power would permit him to "cut out of appriation bills some expensive & unnecessary projects," would let him "stop any new public works project not approved by the [Army] Board of Engineers for rivers & harbors." [See p. 132D2]

(In his speech the President again defended his budget & legislative program and called for election of a GOP-controlled Congress. Presidential aide Sherman Adams declared at the conference that the Republican Party "can ill afford" its splits. He held it "inconceivable that loyal Republicanism can be twisted to mean persistent & carping opposition to our party's leader & our party platform. If that should be the course . . . our party will be foredoomed at the polls.") [See p. 165D1-D2]

The President's request for item veto power was pressed before a House Judiciary subcommittee May 27 by Treasury Secy. Humphrey & Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage. Brundage said the governors of all but 8 states already had such power and that it worked well. Humphrey said there "isn't enough responsibility now in the Executive for the whole budget situation." Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D., La.), subcommittee chairman, warned, however, that with the grant of such power, "the President could strike out appropriations for the TVA or the REA and thus overturn Congressional policy."

Yields on School Aid. Pres. Eisenhower May 23 told Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (Pa.), ranking Republican of the House Education Com., that he gave "full support" to a $1½ billion 5-yr. federal school construction bill (HR1) that had been approved by a 20-9 vote of the committee May 9. Mr. Eisenhower had requested a $1.3 billion 4-yr. program. Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.), author of a $3.6 billion Democratic substitute, had accepted the lower figure May 8 "in the interest of unanimity."

The President was revealed May 24 to have urged House GOP leaders to block efforts to add an anti-segregation rider to the bill. Such an amendment, introduced by Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R., N.Y.) with the backing of Democratic Reps. James Roosevelt (Calif.) & Roy W. Wier (Minn.), had been rejected by a 16-10 vote of the House committee May 6. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), who had sponsored a similar amendment previously, had absented himself from the committee meeting and had urged that it not be offered until the bill reached the floor lest it cause the measure to be killed in the House Education or Rules Coms. [See pp. 110F-G2, 14F1]

The Education Com., by 22-4 vote May 3, had refused to drop a requirement that states submit their programs for using federal aid to the U.S. Education Comm. It also refused to provide that state employment offices rather than the Labor Secy. should determine prevailing local wage rates—which would become the minimums for workers on federally-aided school projects. Rep. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.), committee chairman, had sought the 2 changes because of Southern fears of federal control.

The House measure would have federal aid distributed half on the basis of school-age population & half on the basis of need, with richer states putting up $2 for every $1 of federal aid, poorer states putting up $1 for every $2 of federal aid. Pres. Eisenhower had proposed a 3-1 ratio. [See p. 114B1]

(Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland [Calif.] told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Apr. 30 that he thought Pres. Eisenhower's 4-yr. school aid proposal "unwise." He said nothing started by Congress ever ended in 4 years and that he had "never seen the Fed. Govt. contribute money without wanting to exercise control. If anything should be reserved to the states, it is control of their educational systems.") [See p. 116B1]

Bars Credit Curbs. The White House announced May 25 that Pres. Eisenhower had decided not to "ask the Congress to enact legislation creating a Presidential stand-by authority to regulate consumer installment credit." The President agreed with a May 24 report in which the Fed. Reserve Board concluded that such authority "is not now advisable," that it would be best "if potentially unstabilizing credit developments are restrained by the use of general monetary measures & the application of sound public & private fiscal policies." The FRB reported that consumer installment credit generally had not been an unsettling factor in the U.S.' swiftly-expanding, dynamic economy. [See pp. 133E3, 43C2, 40D3; Vol. XVI, 27G2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower May 25 lauded a report on further improving relations among 21 American republics. It was submitted by a committee headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower & including personal representatives of heads of states who met in Panama in July 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 243D-G3]. The President specifically backed a project for stamping out malaria in 5 years [see p. 164C-D2] and proposals for an Inter-American Nuclear Energy Comm. devoted to peaceful exploitation of atomic energy, for expanding the activities of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and for increasing by 500 a year the number of scholarships. The annual cost of all recommendations was estimated at $3,387,700, plus $1,115,800 in "special costs" largely borne by the Org. of American States & the Pan American Union.

The Indonesian Forgn. Ministry made public May 22 a letter in which Pres. Eisenhower "regretfully" declined, because of his "responsibilities . . . under our Constitution," an invitation from Pres. Sukarno to visit Indonesia. (Soviet Pres. Kliment Y. Voroshilov had ended a 14-day visit to Indonesia May 6. Chinese Red leader Mao Tse-tung had agreed to visit Indonesia later.) [See p. 132B2; Vol. XVI, 167C2-D3]

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters May 22 that he was "not prepared to say" the 27½% depletion tax allowance for oil & gas producers "is evil" because while "a number of rich men take advantage of it unfairly, there must certainly be an incentive . . . to continue the exploration for gas & oil that is so important to our economy." [See pp. 157E1, 109F3-110A1]

The White House announced May 23 that the Eisenhower Admin. had accepted, in whole or part, nearly 74% of the 2d Hoover Comm.'s proposals. 15% had been rejected, and 11% awaited "future developments or further study." [See p. 165F2-A3]

Personnel. Appointed May 27—Jas. M. Langley, 62, publisher of the "Concord [N.H.] Monitor" & "New Hampshire Patriot," as Amb. to Pakistan [see p. 116E1]; Frederick M. Dearborn Jr., Boston lawyer, as special White House assistant for coordination of national security policies (to attend all Natl. Security Council meetings & serve as vice pres. of the Operations Coordination Board). . . . Confirmed by the Senate: May 23—J. Sinclair Armstrong as Asst. Navy Secy. [see p. 132D-E3]; May 28—Jas. Lee Rankin, 49, as U.S. Solicitor General. [See Vol. XVI, p. 270D3]

CONGRESS

Defense Funds Cut. A bill (HR7665) appropriating $33,562,725,000 to run the military establishment in fiscal 1958 was adopted by 394-1 House vote and sent to the Senate May 29 despite Admin. efforts to restore at least

GREEN SETS AGE RECORD. Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.) reached the age of 89 years, 7 months & 26 days May 27 and thereby became the oldest person ever to serve in Congress. It had been believed that he had surpassed the previous record in Nov. 1956, but it was discovered later that Rep. Charles Manley Stedman (D., N.C.) had died in office in 1930 at the age of 89 years, 7 months & 25 days. [See Vol. XVI, p. 413F-G2]

$1.274 billion of the $2,565,275,000 cut from Pres. Eisenhower's original request. Only Rep. Gordon Canfield (R., N.J.), author of an unsuccessful proposal to have the bill recommitted with instructions to restore $313 million, voted "no."

The principal appropriations called for by the House bill: Army $7,239,425,000, a $1,225,575,000 cut; Navy $9,801,355,000, a $685,645,000 cut; Air Force $15,823,220,000, a $647,780,000 cut.

Pres. Eisenhower had told reporters May 22 that about $1.3 billion of the $2½ billion defense appropriation cut recommended by the House Appropriations Com. was only "a bookkeeping operation and will not reduce 1958 expenditure by 1¢." He said, "It is not a budget cut at all; it is reducing . . . the reserves under which the Defense Dept. operates." But the remaining $1.2 billion, he declared, "is going to cut directly into defense. Somewhere, programs in aircraft procurement, guided missile development [are] going to have to suffer if it stands. So I am very hopeful that the Senate certainly restores every bit" of the $1.2 billion. [See p. 164F2]

Mr. Eisenhower enlisted the aid of House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) & other influential Republicans in Congress on behalf of his defense budget. But other Republicans insisted that the Admin. had asked for too much. Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R., Kan.) told the House May 24 that the President had been "misinformed" in saying the cuts would endanger U.S. security. If the Appropriations Com.'s proposals would not buy security, neither would Mr. Eisenhower's, Scrivner declared.

On the first test on defense funds, the House May 28 rejected, by 145-113 teller vote, a proposal by Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R., Mich.) to put back $80 million that had been cut from the Army request. Only 7 Democrats voted for the restoration; 20 Republicans opposed it. In the key vote May 29, Canfield's effort to restore $313 million lost by a vote of 203 D. & 39 R. vs. 140 R. & 11 D.

Rep. George H. Mahon (D., Tex.) was chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that had recommended the cuts. He acted as floor manager for the bill and shouldered most of the burden of defending the cuts.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, defending the Admin.'s defense budget before the Senate Appropriations Com. May 23, repeated Pres. Eisenhower's warning that the cuts were "unwise gambling" with U.S. security. "I don't think the Russians are 5 ft. tall now," he said, "any more than I thought they were 10 ft. tall last year," when Congress, over Admin. protests, voted the AF $900 million more than requested. Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) charged that the Defense Dept. had spent not only that $900 million but $2 billion more than Wilson had told Congress it would spend. He demanded that Wilson apologize to Senate Democrats for having accused them of "playing dirty politics" in voting the extra funds. Wilson retorted that he "didn't say you were playing politics. . . . I just threw out an old shoe that happened to fit some feet." Wilson indicated that so far the British military cut-back had not increased the U.S. share of the cost of free-world defense.

Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker told the committee May 24 that the House cut of $36 million in military pay would make it impossible to send 73,000 troops overseas as scheduled and therefore would force the Army to keep other troops overseas longer. He said it might make it necessary to cut the Army by 10,000 men. Brucker indicated doubt that the USSR had reduced its military manpower by 1,200,000, as it had said it would do last year. [See p. 47B3]

USIA Funds Slashed. A compromise $562,891,293 appropriation for the State & Justice Depts., U.S. Information Agency & federal judiciary was passed by House voice vote and 75-2 Senate vote May 29 and sent to the President. Sens. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) & Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) cast the sole dissenting votes to protest Congress' action in cutting the USIA funds to $96,200,000. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $144 million. The omnibus bill was $102,758,000 below the President's request.

Chief item in dispute was the USIA appropriation, which the House had cut to $106,100,000 and which the Senate, by 61-15 vote (38 D. & 23 R. vs. 14 R. & Neuberger), had slashed further May 15 to $90,200,000. A Senate rider, retained in the compromise bill, barred the USIA from providing free news service & photos overseas where this would prevent private U.S. firms from selling competing services. Leaders in the Senate attack on USIA funds were Democratic Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) & J. William Fulbright (Ark.).

USIA Dir. Arthur Larson defended his budget before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee May 8-10 and was assailed by the Democrats for presenting them with "glittering generalities" but "few facts" about USIA operations. He also was attacked for allegedly saying in Hawaii Apr. 16 that the Democratic New Deal & Fair Deal Admins. had been "in the grip of an alien ideology." Larson said this had been a "historical reference to an episode characterized as the New Deal & the Fair Deal" but "not to the Democratic Party" or "the present time." [See pp. 156C2, E3, 125G2-G3]

Foreign Aid. State Secy. John Foster Dulles presented the Admin.'s $3.865 billion foreign aid program to the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. May 22 and was promised strong backing by committee members. Sen. Homer Capehart (R., Ind.) said he would support foreign aid "for the first time in 10 years." Dulles, amplifying proposals made by Pres. Eisenhower [see p. 164A1-E2], pointed out again that relatively small expenditures for military aid to allies made it possible for the U.S. to achieve large savings "on our own military programs" & "far greater security." He denied that the British military cut-back would force the U.S. to increase its contributions to European defense.

Intl. Cooperation Admin. John B. Hollister urged the committee May 23 to approve a revision of economic aid procedure under which $2.8 billion would be appropriated in the current year and obligated during the next 3 years. Sens. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) objected that this would mean Executive usurpation of Congressional powers. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said Congress should know where foreign aid money went.

Asst. Defense Secy. Mansfield Sprague told the committee May 24 that the Defense Dept. had absorbed without harming its programs the $1 billion military aid cut Congress had made in 1956 and that the department had managed to save an additional $500 million. But he said no more could be saved.

The Senate's special foreign aid committee, in a report issued May 12, had recommended a reduction in the foreign aid program Pres. Eisenhower had insisted was the irreducible minimum. "Foreign aid is necessary" but "must be made to serve the national interest commensurate with its cost," the committee said. It proposed the creation of a revolving fund for economic development, to be set up outside the ICA and to make overseas loans "on the basis of reasonable expectation of repayment." [See p. 72E2-B3]

(Vice Pres. Nixon warned in New York May 23, at the annual American Iron & Steel Institute meeting, that cutting the Eisenhower foreign aid program "will jeopardize not only our safety but our chance for victory in the world struggle" against communism. Of the economic aid to neutral areas in Asia, the Near East & Africa, Nixon said: "This . . . is what is at stake—700 million people plus the greatest undeveloped natural resources in the world today." "I believe that we are now winning the battle for the world," he asserted. "If we can continue on our present course, we have a chance to win the victory we want without war.") [See p. 156A-B3, E3]

House Kills Soil Bank. The House voted May 15 to end the soil bank after 1957 by providing no funds for

it in 1958. This action was by 192-187 vote, with 154 D. & 38 R. for ending the program, 141 R. & 46 D. for continuing it. The House then adopted a $3,692,889,757 Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill by voice vote. The amendment to kill the soil bank was offered by Rep. Burr Harrison (D., Va.), who called it a "national scandal." But Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson said May 16 that the move was "false economy" and would increase Govt. spending because land taken out of the soil bank would be used to grow Govt.-supported crops. [See pp. 97D-F3, 91B2]

(Benson, in a letter to the House Agri. Com., proposed May 28 that Congress: eliminate the mandatory 75%-of-parity floor for price supports on "basic crops"—wheat, cotton, corn, rice & peanuts; lower this floor to 60% or give the Agri. Secy. discretionary authority to set the support levels at 0-90% of parity; repeal requirements that price supports be raised for various crops whenever supply drops below "normal"; end requirements that production controls be imposed whenever there are surpluses.) [See p. 132F2-C3]

LABOR

3 Unions Disciplined. The AFL-CIO Executive Council suspended the 85,000-member Laundry Workers' Intl. Union May 23 and said the union would "face expulsion" at the Dec. 5 AFL-CIO convention for failing to cleanse itself of corrupt influences, as directed by the council in February.

The council, meeting in Washington, simultaneously announced disciplinary action against the 75,000-member Allied Industrial Workers (formerly AFL United Auto Workers) & 35,000-member Distillery Workers International Union, which had complied only partly with the council's clean-up orders. They were to "stand suspended" unless they agreed to a one-yr. "probation" under a "monitor," who would report to the council "the further actions taken [by the 2 unions] to insure full compliance."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged that influence apparently still was exerted on the Laundry Workers by Eugene C. James, who had been forced to step down as the union's secy.-treasurer after he allegedly misused $900,000 of the union's welfare funds in collusion with Newark, N. J. insurance broker Louis B. Saperstein.

Meany said that although James had been forced to quit the union's executive board, he had attended board meetings during the union's convention and that newly-elected Laundry Workers Pres. Ralph T. Fagan, a member of James' local, apparently had been picked for the job by James and imposed on the union at a meeting held in James' hotel room.

Meany said the union had ignored his proposal that it sue James for an accounting of the $900,000. He also assailed the union for lack of "good faith" in retaining Sam J. Byers as pres. emeritus at full salary after Byers, "who at least tolerated some of these apparently corrupt conditions," retired as pres. when it was revealed that he had served in prison under another name for a felony. [See p. 48G2-D3]

(Saperstein, 50, was sued by the union May 10 for $952,861, the difference between some $3.3 million the union paid him & about $2.3 million he paid the Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Binghamton, N.Y. Bail was set at twice the amount sought, and Saperstein was put under arrest. He already was under one-yr. sentence for contempt of court for refusing to answer a N. Y. grand jury's questions about wiretapped conversations. The Supreme Court refused Apr. 29 to review his contempt conviction.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 88B3]

Ethical Codes Adopted. The AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a code of ethical practices for union finances May 22 & a code governing union democracy May 23. These were the 5th & 6th codes in a series recommended by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Com.

The financial code stated that "a union is not a profit-making institution" and should not be conducted as one; it should "expand & invest its funds not for profit but for the benefit of its membership & . . . the labor movement." The code held that the membership & public should be "adequately apprised" of the results of "regular audits" of union finances. It called for union use of "minimum accounting & financial controls" proposed by a committee of AFL-CIO secy.-treasurers and for conducting all "proprietary functions . . . in accordance with the practices of well-run institutions, including the securing of competitive bids for all major contracts." It banned: (a) loan, investment or other use of union funds for "the personal profit or advantage of any officer, representative or employe of the union"; (b) negotiation of any contract resulting in the personal profit of such union personnel; (c) investment in or loan "to any business enterprise with which [the union] bargains collectively"; (d) personal loans by unions "to its officers, representatives, employes or members, or members of their families," to finance "the private business or investment of such persons." Exceptions: (1) Unions could invest "in the publicly-traded securities of widely-held corporations" provided the investment "does not constitute a substantial-enough holding to affect or influence the course of corporate decision"; (2) the bans would not apply "to the profit that may result from a proper investment by a union officer, representative or employe"; (3) the investment ban would not apply to an enterprise "in which an official is engaged by virtue of his office" provided he derived "no substantial personal advantage" and provided the union participated in the management of the enterprise "for the benefit of the members."

The union democracy code called for "free, fair & honest" election of all union officials for terms not to exceed 4 years. It said: Each member "should have the right to full & free participation in union self-government"; union disciplinary procedures "should contain all the elements of fair play . . . the essential requirements of due process . . . notice, hearing & judgment on the basis of the evidence"; national & international unions should hold regular conventions at intervals of no more than 4 years; they should "be open to the public," and the membership should have access to at least "an accurate summary" of the proceedings; local membership meetings "should be held periodically with proper notice of time & place." [See p. 48C-E2]

Textile Union Asks Probe. The Textile Workers Union asked the Senate Com. on Improper Labor-Management Activities May 20 for a chance to present data to support its charge that "corrupt or improper activities of textile employers, especially but not exclusively in the South, today result in local police &/or other public officials being used as instruments to prevent workers from exercising their rights to join unions of their choosing." [See Vol. XV, p. 305A2]

ILGWU Publishes Funds Data. The Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, in a precedent-setting step May 25, made public the 1956 financial records of its 134 health, welfare & pension fund affiliates in the U.S. & Canada. Receipts totaled $65,844,059, disbursements $44,732,638, resources $189,960,821. Administrative costs were 5.61% of receipts for health & welfare funds, 3.21% for pension funds, but ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky pointed out that audits of employers' books accounted for half the administrative costs.

(Dubinsky, determined to stamp out "the corruption influence of employer gifts" to ILGWU officials and staff members, told his union's employes & officers Apr. 5 that any "victim of so-called employer generosity" had 10 days to come to him in private, admit it and be cleared without punishment but that after the deadline anybody found guilty of "unethical conduct" would face "the severest punitive measures." He revealed that in his 25 years as ILGWU pres., he had fired 75 officers for "failure to live up to the highest standards of ethical conduct." Dubinsky announced Apr. 15, after the expiration of the 10-day grace period, that he had received only one "confession."

(Dubinsky said Apr. 16 that he tentatively had refused the resignation of Actg. Mgr. David Karpf of Local 102, who had been indicted on extortion charges. Dubinsky said he did so because "Karpf's explanation & what I hear otherwise" made him doubt that "they have a real case against him.") [See p. 90D2]

Labor & Bias. The "overwhelming majority of white [trade] union members in the South" oppose the AFL-CIO's call for desegregation in public schools, according to a Jewish Labor Com. survey made public in Atlantic City May 12 at the closing session of the JLC's biennial convention. The survey found "considerable support" among Southern unionists for the White Citizens Councils, which AFL-CIO leaders had assailed as anti-labor. Despite this, the survey noted, "⅔ of the union locals in the South are bi-racial," ¼ of the bi-racial Southern locals had at least one Negro officer, and ½ had at least one Negro shop steward. (Adolph Held of New York was reelected JLC chairman.) . . . The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled, 6-1, Apr. 9 that Wisconsin unions could refuse membership to Negroes solely on the basis of color since unions "in this state are voluntary associations . . . into which applicants . . . cannot force themselves against the will of those already members. Racial discrimination in employment . . . is not declared to be illegal" under Wisconsin law. The decision upheld Milwaukee Local 8 of the AFL-CIO Bricklayers Union in barring 2 Negro masons. . . . The President's Com. on Govt. Contracts disclosed

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 25

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,320	*$22,319	*$21,770
Currency circulation	*$30,645	*$30,654	*$30,317
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$31,569	*$31,338	*$28,203
N. Y. bank clearings	$11,006,728,139	$10,467,621,545	$10,774,039,974
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,179,487	13,086,138	11,538,739
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	206.78	207.61	201.70
Bond sales (par value)	$20,552,000	$19,050,000	$19,733,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	89.63	89.73	96.44
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	149,227	150,528	129,804
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,511,100	7,433,800	7,071,200
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,655,000	9,570,000	9,850,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,519	*11,311	*10,875
Carloadings (cars)	[b]722,521	723,392	778,997
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1956
Ind'l output§¶	145	146	143
Steel output (tons)	9,814,780	10,589,074	10,547,000
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.57⅛	$2.61⅛	$2.51⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.59⅝	$1.60⅝	$1.78½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3545	$.354	$.369
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$47.17	$45.83	$49.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.08	$6.08	$6.11
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.1	117.2	114.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]120	133	122
Failures (May 16)‡	264	267	279

* In millions ** N. Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, May 15 [b] May 18 [c] May 11 [d] May 21

U.S. cost-of-living (consumer price) index rose to a new record high of 119.3% of the 1947-49 average between mid-March & mid-April, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported May 24. Price increases were noted on all major COL items except clothing. The March-April rise brought an automatic 2¢ hourly wage increase for industrial workers covered by escalator union contracts. [See p. 134G2] . . . **Fed. Reserve Board,** reporting May 24 on a year's study of the credit situation, recommended against applying Govt. controls on consumer credit. The FRB called instead for use of "sound public & private fiscal policies" to avoid "unstabilizing credit developments." [See p. 43C2] . . . **Public & private debt** in the U.S. rose by $28 billion (4.5%) during 1956 to a record total of $684 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported May 27. [See Vol. XVI, p. 170F3] . . . **Gross natl. product** reached a record annual rate of $427 billion in Jan.-Mar., due largely to higher prices, the Commerce Dept. reported May 14. [See p. 59A2] . . . **Construction** in the U.S. during Jan.-Apr. was valued at $12,536,000,000 as against $12,260,000,000 in the same 1956 period, the Labor & Commerce Depts. reported May 7. [See p. 127C3] . . . **Omer W. Herrmann,** dep. admin. of the Agri. Marketing Service, told a House Agri. Subcom. May 7 that the cost of marketing food products rose from $9 billion in 1940 to $34 billion in 1956. He said $6 billion of the increase since 1940 was accounted for by new kinds of markets. Improved methods of processing & packaging food, and widespread use of trading stamps also contributing to the rise, Herrmann told the Congressional group. [See pp. 143G3, 59A2]

May 9 that Vice Pres. Nixon, the committee's chairman, had asked the 26 principal federal contracting agencies to award no more contracts to firms that had failed to live up to the standard non-discrimination clause in previous contracts. [See p. 142F1] . . . The NLRB announced May 7 that Ivan McLeod of Chicago, deputy assistant NLRB general counsel, would become first Negro regional director Sept. 1 when he took office (at $11,610 a year) in New York.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Communism. The Rev. A. J. Muste, a leading pacifist, announced in New York May 12 the formation of "the American Forum—For Socialist Education" with himself as chairman and with Communists, Trotskyites & non-Communist leftists as co-founders. Members included Communists Doxie Wilkerson & Albert Blumberg; Farrell Dobbs, the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party's 1956 Presidential candidate; Stringfellow Barr, ex-pres. of St. John's College; Bert Cochran, editor of "The American Socialist"; Dorothy Day, editor of "The Catholic Worker"; W. E. B. DuBois, leftist Negro leader; Clifford McAvoy, ex-ALP candidate; writer Harvey O'Connor; Joseph Starobin, ex-foreign editor of the "Daily Worker." . . . Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. reported May 28 that Mrs. Natalia I. Trotsky, more than 75, who had been admitted temporarily to the U.S. for questioning by his committee, had been "frightened" by somebody, had changed her mind about testifying and had returned to Mexico. . . . Alger Hiss, who served a prison sentence for perjury as an alleged ex-Soviet spy, charged in a book entitled "In the Court of Public Opinion" (published May 7 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. of New York & John Calder of London) that he had been denied a fair trial and convicted on the basis of manufactured evidence. He said Vice Pres. Nixon, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) & other Republicans had attacked him in an effort to discredit the New Deal, with which Hiss had been associated, and to influence the 1948 & 1952 elections. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 308E2, 309G1-B2]

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Public school receipts totaled $7.867 billion in the 1953-54 school year, the Office of Education reported May 25. They were provided 54.7% by local communities, 27.4% by states, 4.5% by the Fed. Govt., the remainder by county & other sources. Public school expenditures for the year, up 23.8% over 1951-52, totaled $9.092 billion. Enrollment was 28,836,000. The instructional staff of 1,100,000 had an average annual salary (for teachers, principals & supervisors) of $3,825, compared with the $4,245 average of the U.S. labor force. [See pp. 151C-D1, 35B3, 22G1] . . . **State governments** during fiscal 1956 had receipts totaling a record $18.385 billion, but expenditures of a record $18.875 billion increasing their debt to a record $12.89 billion, the Census Bureau reported May 6. Biggest expenditure—$5.679 billion—was for education. 2d largest was $5.351 billion for highways. $2.672 billion went for public welfare, $1.602 billion for health & hospitals. . . . **Connecticut** Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff May 11 signed a bill designed to end "black market" baby adoptions by banning, effective July 1, 1958, adoptions arranged by doctors & lawyers. . . . **New York's** City Council May 21 adopted a record $1,933,740,951 budget for fiscal 1958.

Health insurance policies now pay 25% of Americans' annual costs for medical care as against 9% in 1948, Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom reported at a Health Ins. Assn. of Amer. meeting in Washington May 8. However, he said, about 55 million Americans still had no hospitalization insurance & 75 million no surgical insurance. [See p. 101C2; Vol. XVI, 131E2] . . . **Amer. Cancer Society's** annual report May 14, covering developments to last Aug. 31, estimated that "½ of all cases of cancer can be cured with present knowledge alone if action of individuals in seeking medical attention is early enough" and "latest & best means of diagnosis & treatment can be made more generally available." The report estimated: 800,000 Americans treated 5 years ago for cancer still were living; 700,000 currently were undergoing treatment expected to be successful; Americans "saved from cancer" now totaled 150,000 a year. [See pp. 109D3, 142G3]

OBITUARIES

Mary Virginia Beatty, 47, wife of NBC radio news commentator Morgan Beatty; May 26 in Chicago of accidental overdose of drugs.

Sir Michael William Selby Bruce, 63, U.S.-born descendent of Scottish royal family, soldier of fortune, author; May 26 in Vancouver, B. C.

Walker Showers Buel, 67, "Cleveland Plain Dealer" Washn. Bureau head since 1919, Gridiron Club pres. 1932; May 23 in Washn. after abdominal operation.

Richard E. Danielson, 71, "Atlantic Monthly" pres. since 1940; May 23 in Groton, Mass.

Richard F. Grant, 77, U.S. Chamber of Commerce pres. 1924, Lehigh Valley Coal Co. pres. 1928-33; May 26 in Gaylord, Mich.

Arthur Mayger Hind, 76, art historian, keeper of British Museum's prints & drawings 1933-45; May 22 in Henley-on-Thames, Eng.

Sir Reginald Keith Jopson, 58, British Amb. to Uruguay, ex-Amb. to Colombia; May 28 in Montevideo.

Robert Lawson, 64, children's author, illustrator ("Ferdinand the Bull," "Ben & Me," "Paul Revere's Horse"); May 26 in Weston, Conn. of heart attack.

Dr. Maurice J. Lewi, 99, pres. N.Y. Coll. of Podiatry, which he helped found in 1913, believed oldest practicing U.S. physician; May 27 in N.Y.

Maurice McCarthy Jr., 50, Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. vice pres., star amateur golfer; May 24 in Chicago after intestinal operation.

William L. Murphy, 81, inventor of Murphy folding bed; May 23 in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Julia Neilson-Terry, 88, London stage star in 1890s; May 27, London.

Stanley Charles Nott, 54, English-born authority on jade; May 24 in Highland, N.Y.

Anna M. Pankratova, 60, Russian historian of working class, Stalin Prize winner in 1946, CP Central Com. member; death May 25 reported by Tass.

Dr. Emil Sommerstein, 73, Polish-born Zionist leader, founder & pres. Jewish Farmer's Cooperative Union; May 26 in Middletown, N.Y.

William T. Stevenson, 56, Tex. Gas Transmission Corp. pres since 1945; May 22 in Owensboro, Ky.

James Harvey Swenarton, 80, tea-taster, ex-member U.S. Bd. of Tea Experts which sets standards for imported tea; May 23 in Maplewood, N.J.

Watson H. Vanderploeg, 68, pres. & gen. mgr. Kellogg Co. since 1939; May 28 in Battle Creek, Mich.

Alexander Vertinsky, 70, emigre singer who fled Russia during the Revolution for career in Paris and Shanghai, later returned to Russia; death in Moscow reported May 28.

T. Bert Wilson, 80, Louisville Gas & Electric Co. pres. since 1931; May 23 in Louisville, Ky.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf May 26: Al Besselink of Grossinger, N.Y. won the $22,000 Kansas City open, for $2,800. Beverly Hanson of Indio, Calif. won the women's Land of the Sky open in Asheville, N.C. [See pp. 168F1, 160G1] . . . **Horse racing:** Llangollen Farm's Social Climber, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $116,800 Californian Stakes at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 25, for $70,700. [See p. 168G1] . . . **Pentathlon:** Lt. Jack Daniels, 24, won individual honors with 4,830 pts. and the U.S. team honors with 13,042 in a modern pentathlon meet with Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland & Brazil in San Antonio, Tex. ended May 25. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416C1] . . . **Track & field:** Indiana won the Big 10 Conf. outdoor title meet in Evanston, Ill. May 24. Unofficial world records set May 24 in the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles: Tom Courtney ran the 880-yd. run in 1 min. 46.8 sec.; Occidental Coll.'s team (Todd White, Dave Reisbord, Larry Wray, Ty Hadley) ran the 2-mi. relay in 7 min. 22.7 sec. [See p. 168A2]

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Natl. League clubowners, meeting in Chicago May 28, unanimously voted permission to the Brooklyn Dodgers & N.Y. Giants to move to Los Angeles & San Francisco, respectively, provided they did so simultaneously, served notice of the moves before Oct. 1 and settled with the Pacific Coast League for invasion of its territory by Oct. 31. NL Pres. Warren Giles said Cincinnati gen. mgr. Gabe Paul had denied a report that his club sought to move to New York. (A $39,500,000 bond issue for parks and playgrounds improvements approved by Los Angeles voters May 28 provided $1,500,000 for preparing Chavez Ravine as the site of a major league ballpark.) [See p. 68B2]

Rocky Bridges, Cincinnati sub infielder, was sold to Washington May 20. [See Vol. XIII, p. 55N] . . . **Charles (Chuck) Dressen** was named assistant to the president of the Washington Senators May 13 and assigned to scout the U.S. for new players. [See p. 152B2] . . . **Herb Score,** 23, star Cleveland pitcher, suffered a severe eye injury when he was struck by a line drive hit by Gil McDougald, N.Y. Yankee shortstop, in Cleveland May 7. [See Vol. XVI, p. 328A1] . . . **Sandy Consuegra,** 36, pitcher, was sold to the N.Y. Giants by Baltimore May 14. [See p. 135F3] . . . **Monte Irvin,** 39, outfielder for the PCL Los Angeles Angels, announced May 11 his retirement from baseball because of a back injury. [See Vol. XVI, p. 352E1] . . . **Ku Klux Klan's** sponsorship of a team caused the du Pont, Combustion Engineering & Peerless Woolen Mills firms to withdraw May 13 their sponsorships of teams in the Commercial A.A. softball league in Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . **Toronto Maple Leafs** of the Natl. Hockey League named Bill Reay of Rochester (Amer. Hockey League) as coach May 13 to succeed Howie Meeker, who was named team mgr. [See p. 103F2] . . . **Cal Eaton,** Los Angeles boxing promoter, was placed on probation for 2 yrs. by the Calif. State Athletic Comm. May 11 for violations of boxing regulations. [See p. 103G3; Vol. XVI, 116C2] . . . **Natl. Football League** player trade May 14: offensive halfback John Henry Johnson, 25, from San Francisco to Detroit for defensive back Bill Stits, 26, & fullback Bill Bowman, 25. . . . **Okla. A&M** was admitted to the Big 7 Conf. (Mo. Valley Intercoll. Athletic Assn.) at a conference meeting in Lincoln, Nebr. May 17. The institution changed its name to Okla. State U. of Agri. & Applied Science (OSU). . . . **English Football League & English Football Assn.** jointly fined mgr. Bill Murray of the Sunderland pro soccer club & 5 players for violation of rules against bonus payments to players. The Sunderland club previously had been fined $14,000, 2 directors barred & 2 suspended. [See p. 135G2] . . . **Intl. Boxing Club** & 6 officers, including Jas. D. Norris and Arthur M. Wirtz, were sued for $9 million in federal court in New York May 17 by matchmaker Sam Silverman & his Andy Callahan AC of Boston on monopoly charges. [See p. 84D2] . . . **English Royal Yacht Squadron's** challenge for a series of America's Cup yacht races off Newport, R.I. in Sept. 1958 was accepted May 16 by the N.Y. Yacht Club.

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 185 deaths in an influenza epidemic in the Philippine Islands were reported May 28. . . . 66 persons were killed May 26 in an earthquake in the Bolu area of northern Turkey. 11 villages near Mudurnu were destroyed, and shocks were felt in Istanbul & Ankara. [See p. 144C3] . . . 30 persons were killed when a bus plunged off the highway May 24 near Chillan, Chile. . . . A heat wave, water shortage & outbreak of polio combined to kill 28 children May 22-24 in Monterrey, Mexico. . . . 23 persons died in torrential rains & floods May 25-27 in Hong Kong. . . . 11 persons (2 couples & their 7 young children) were killed when their cars collided May 25 on a highway near Benson, Ill. . . . 6,000 persons were evacuated from Trinity River flood zones in the Dallas-Ft. Worth (Tex.) area May 26. Flash floods at Laredo & San Antonio caused extensive evacuations. 3 persons were killed in Lawton, Okla. by a tornado May 24. . . . Death toll of the May 20 Kansas City tornado rose to 39 May 24. [See p. 168E2]

Crime. Andrew Casey, 14, shot & killed his mother, Mrs. Eugene R. Casey, 47, and his sister Sheila, 19, May 22 in Rye, N.Y., reportedly after an altercation concerning the boy's homework. Young Casey told police May 23 that he had had an urge to kill members of his family 3 mos. before. . . . Ronald Marrone, 18, of Fairlawn, N.J. confessed to Hackensack, N.J. police May 26 that he had raped & strangled classmate Ruth Starr Zeitler, 17, near Paramus, N.J. May 17. . . . Ex-Marine Edgar Smith, 23, was found guilty May 28 in Hackensack, N.J. of first degree murder (death sentence mandatory) of Victoria Zielinski, 15. [See p. 84B3] . . . Emil Iacubovski, 50, was arrested by Brooklyn, N.Y. police May 28 after he fatally shot Mrs. Veronica Parry, 52, her son John, 32, and critically wounded himself. Mrs. Barry had recently spurned Iacubovski's offer of marriage. . . . Seaman Jimmie L. Henderson, 21, of Martin City, Calif., court-martialed May 27 for the theft of another man's watch, ran amuck aboard the transport "Uvalde" at Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, fatally shot Ens. Arthur L. Morris, 26, of Stow, O. and wounded Ens. Richard D. Harrison, 22, of Grand

Rapids, Mich. . . . Gangster Johnny Dio's trial for complicity in the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel was postponed indefinitely May 27 in New York because convicted conspirators Gondolfo Miranti & Domenico Bando had refused to testify against Dio. Bando was given an additional 5 years May 24 and Miranti received a similar sentence May 20 for refusing to testify. [See p. 68C3] . . . A 4-mo. manslaughter trial in the Wilma Montesi case ended May 28 in Venice with the acquittal of 3 principal defendants: Gianpiero Piccioni, 35 (son of ex-Italian Vice Premier Attilio Piccioni), ex-Rome police chief Francesco Saverio Polito, 77, & Ugo Montagna, 46. Piccioni had been charged with causing the drowning of Miss Montesi in 1953, Polito & Montagna with attempting to cover up for him. Ex-model Adriana Bisaccia, 26, was given a 10-mo. suspended sentence for perjury. [See Vol. XIV, p. 318F3] . . . Walton James Lord, 39, was charged May 11 in Philadelphia with stealing various art objects from museums in the U.S. & Europe during 1948-55. Police said they found in his home paintings by Toulouse-Lautrec & Marquet that he admitted having stolen in France. . . . "Newsweek" magazine's British distributors were fined £50 ($140) for contempt of court May 10 in London because of an article about Dr. John B. Adams during his murder trial. Charges against correspondent Eldon Griffiths were dismissed. [See p. 136D2]

Tax Cases. The U.S. Supreme Court May 27 rejected gambler Frank Costello's appeal from a 1954 income tax evasion conviction on grounds that willful federal income tax evasion was a felony, not a misdemeanor. He had served 11 mos. before being released Mar. 11 pending outcome of the appeal. (Costello was released on bail from Riker's I. Penitentiary, N.Y. May 22 after serving 15 days of a 30-day contempt sentence growing out of an attempt on his life.) [See p. 152E2] . . . Henry W. Grunewald's conviction on charges of conspiracy to fix criminal income tax prosecution cases was set aside by the Supreme Court May 27 because of a "fatal error" in the trial judge's charge to the jury. New trials were ordered for Grunewald & co-defendents Daniel A. Bolich & Max Halperin. [See Vol. XVI, p. 124C3] . . . Ex-bookie Edward M. Ginsburg received a year-&-a-day sentence May 27 in New York for evasion of $384,000 in income taxes for 1945. . . . Swiss Nobel prize winner Paul Karrer's royalties from sale of vitamin products in the U.S. were ruled not subject to income taxes by the U.S. Court of Claims May 8. $201,504 in taxes collected for 1941-46 was to be refunded to him. . . . Cook County assessor Frank Keenan was indicted Apr. 30 by a Fed. grand jury in Chicago on charges of evading payment of $225,149 in personal & corporate income taxes. . . . Ex-Louisiana State Sen. Dudley J. Le Blanc was indicted May 3 by a Fed. grand jury in New Orleans on a charge of evading $58,000 in taxes due from his Hadacol patent medicine company for 1950.

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Mr. & Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis' extradition to Massachusetts to face kidnaping charges in connection with their adopted daughter Hildy, 6, was refused May 23 by Fla. Gov. LeRoy Collins. [See p. 92D3] . . . **William Randolph Hearst's** San Simeon estate, including the famed castle & 120 surrounding acres was to be turned over to California as a tourist attraction, it was revealed May 23 in San Francisco. [See Vol. XI, p. 263M] . . . **Sen. John L. McClellan** (D., Ark.) was named "Father of the Year" May 23 by the Natl. Father's Day Com. in New York in connection with Father's Day to be celebrated June 15. [See Vol. XVI, p. 280D3] . . . **John R. Cooney** of Maplewood, N.J., ex-pres. of the Loyalty Insurance Group, was sued May 24 in Trenton for $376,500 by the Fireman's Insurance Co. of Newark, which claimed that he took the funds from petty cash for spurious reasons. [See p. 167B1] . . . **Serge Rubinstein's** reputed $3½ million estate was valued at $773,100 after debts & taxes, it was revealed May 28 in N.Y. Surrogate's Court. [See Vol. XV, p. 40B3] . . . **Tokyo-London** jet speed record was set May 25 by a British Canberra twin jet Aries V, which flew a 5,942.5-mi. route across the North Pole in 17 hr. 42 min. 2.4 sec. (avg. 335.7 mph.). . . . **Tahiti-Nui,** a 14-x-40-ft. bamboo raft (sailed by Eric de Bisschop & a crew of 4), which left Tahiti Nov. 4, 1956 in an effort to cross the Pacific to South America, was taken in tow May 22 by the Chilean frigate "Baquel" 400 mi. off the Chilean coast, shortly before it broke up. De Bisschop had sought to refute Thor Heyerdahl's theory and establish that culture traces in S. America could have come from Polynesia. [See Vol. VII, p. 260K]

Judge C. E. Chillingworth, 58, and his wife Marjorie, who disappeared June 15, 1955 from their West Palm Beach, Fla. home, were declared legally dead May 11. [See Vol. XV, p. 212A2] . . . **John Joseph Frank,** 42, ex-Washton atty., FBI agent & Central Intelligence Agency employe, was indicted May 13 in Washington by a Fed. grand jury on charges of failing to register with the Atty. Gen. as an agent of the Dominican Republic. [See p. 119D2] . . . **Mrs. Fred A. Kueppers** of St. Paul, mother of 10 children, was named Catholic Mother of 1957 by the Natl. Catholic Family Life Conf. May 9 in Washington. . . . **Mrs. Harry Linwood Findley,** 32, of Arlington, Va., mother of 4 children & the wife of an AF colonel, won the "Mrs. America" title May 11 in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

Divorced: Film actress Rita Hayworth by Prince Aly Khan, for the 2d time; May 22 in Geneva. (French courts had refused to recognize their 1951 Nevada divorce.) [See Vol. XV, p. 412G3] . . . Novelist Erich Maria Remarque, 58, from Jutta Zambona Remarque, 63; May 20 in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. . . . Songwriter Sammy Fain, 54, from dancer Jane Fischer, 25; May 22 in Santa Monica, Calif. . . . British actress Lillian Harvey from Danish impresario Georges Larsen; May 28 in Grasse, France.

Birthdays: Yugoslav Marshal Tito was 65 May 25. . . . Aviation pioneer Igor Sikorsky was 68 May 25.

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NEW BOOKS

All Rome Trembled. By Melton S. Davis. How murder of Wilma Montesi had wide-spread effect on Italy. May 13. (Putnam's, 346 pp., $5)†

Memories of a Catholic Girlhood. By Mary McCarthy. Novelist's account of orphaned childhood. (Harcourt, Brace, 245 pp., $3.95)†

The Sandcastle. By Iris Murdoch. Young artist comes to English public school, falls in love with married headmaster. May 7. (Viking, 342 pp., $3.95)*

The Towers of Trebizond. By Rose Macaulay. Satiric novel in which English trio travels to Black Sea region to establish Anglican mission. Apr. 10. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 277 pp., $3.75)†

The Yoke and the Arrows. By Herbert L. Matthews. "N.Y. Times" correspondent reports on Spain since Civil War, denies Franco saved country from communism or is a friend of democracy. Apr. 15. (Braziller, 203 pp., $3.75)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The First Gentleman. Costume comedy by Norman Ginsbury about Prince Regent of England, grandfather of Queen Victoria. Staged by Tyrone Guthrie. Presented by Alexander H. Cohen, Ralph Alswang & Arthur C. Twitchell Jr. With Walter Slezak, Isobel Elsom, Inga Swenson, Wesley Addy, Peter Donat, Clarence Derwent, Dorothy Sands, Helen Burns. Apr. 25 at Belasco. (3-4-0)§ Closed May 18 after 27 performances.

The Greatest Man Alive. Tony Webster's comedy about old man who tries to gain notoriety by hanging himself. Staged by Elliott Nugent. Presented by Frederick Fox, Nugent & John Gerstad. With Dennis King, Russell Collins, Kathleen Maguire, Biff McGuire. May 8 at Ethel Barrymore. (0-1-6)§ Closed May 11 after 5 performances.

A Moon for the Misbegotten. Eugene O'Neill's last play (written in 1943), dealing with moral disintegration of O'Neill's elder brother and an ungainly farm girl who fell in love with him. Staged by Carmen Capalbo. Presented by Capalbo & Stanley Chase. With Franchot Tone, Wendy Hiller, Cyril Cusak, Glenn Cannon, William Woodson. May 2 at Bijou. (4-3-0)§

New Girl in Town. Gwen Verdon & Thelma Ritter in musical version of Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie." Book & staging by Geo. Abbott. Music & lyrics by Bob Merrill. Dances & musical numbers staged by Bob Fosse. Presented by Frederick Brisson, Robt. E. Griffith & Harold S. Prince. With Cameron Prud'homme, Geo. Wallace, Lulu Bates. May 14 at 46th Street. (4-2-1)§

The Pajama Game. Revival by NYC Light Opera Co. of musical comedy about love in a pajama factory. Book by Geo. Abbott & Richard Bissell. Music & lyrics by Richard Adler & Jerry Ross. Staged by Jean Barrere. With Paul Hartman, Stanley Prager, Pat Stanley, Larry Douglas, Jane Kean, Thelma Pelish. May 15 at City Center. (7-0-0)§

South Pacific. Revival by NYC Light Opera Co. of Rodgers & Hammerstein musical. Staged by John Fearnley. With Mindy Carson, Robt. Wright, Juanita Hall, Harvey Lembeck, Martin Wolfson. Apr. 24 at City Center. (7-0-0)§ Closed May 12 after 25 performances.

Closed

Brigadoon May 5 (46 performances)
Holiday for Lovers May 11 (92 performances)
Major Barbara May 18 (232 performances)
Middle of the Night May 25 (477 performances)
Orpheus Descending May 18 (67 performances)
Shinbone Alley May 25 (49 performances)
Waltz of the Toreadors May 11 (132 performances)

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* Fiction † Non-fiction

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.